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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports
of the
Medical Officer of Health
(E. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)
and
Chief
Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager
(Ian R. Liversidge, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR 1970



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1970

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1970.

Perusal of the years' vital statistics gives evidence of a continuing high quality of health in the District. The population reached 21,000 and out of a total of 393 births, there were six stillbirths and only one infant death. Such a minimal wastage of infant life reflects credit on the parents and the medical services involved.

The number of Deaths showed an increase resulting in a rate of 13.0, comment last year referred to the small incidence of Measles since 1967 and there was anticipation that this might improve - in fact there were 274 cases during the year, mainly in the 1 - 10 year age group. It is still expected that with the immunisation of subsequent susceptible children the natural biennial upsurge will be a thing of the past.

Brucella infected milk was discovered on several occasions - it cannot be emphasised sufficiently that heat treated milk is the only really safe milk. It is of interest to note that two local farmers have herds which are accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as being brucellosis free and therefore, their milk is almost certainly free from tubercle and brucella infection. During the year difficulties again arose with nuisance complaints concerning two maggot farms - a constant vigilance was maintained during the fishing season.

I am appreciative of the help and co-operation of my colleagues and for the support and interest of yourself and the Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 21,000.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1970 was 7,720.

The rateable value was £674,077 at 1st April, 1970 and a penny rate at this time yielded £2,770.

New buildings in the area for private ownership are gradually changing parts of the district to become essentially dormitory. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries, the manufacture of paper and farming.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Saw Mills, Manufacture of Paper and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors.

VITAL STATISTICS

*England &
Wales*

LIVE BIRTHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	189	184	373
Illegitimate	8	6	14

Live birth rate per 1000 population:

Crude rate	18.4	16.0
Adjusted rate (Comparability factor 1.10)	20.2	

Stillbirths	6.0	
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	15.0	13
Total live and stillbirths	393	

Infant deaths (death under 1 year):

Legitimate	Male - Nil	Female - 1	1
Illegitimate	Male - Nil	Female - Nil	—

Infant Mortality rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	3	18
Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks)	3	12
Early neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week)	3	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	18	23
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Nil	0.18
Total Deaths (all ages)	211	

Death rate per 1,000 population:—

Crude rate	10.0	11.7
Adjusted rate (Comparability factor, 1.30)	13.0	

Population: For:—
 Birth Rate } 21,000
 Death Rate }

Year	Live Births (Adj. Rate)		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	Total		Neo-natal									
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1970	387	20.2	211	10.0	6	15.0	Nil	Nil	1	3.0	1	3.0
1969	358	19.4	182	9.0	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	5	14.0	5	14.0
1968	356	21.7	163	8.4	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1967	336	21.6	164	9.2	4	12.0	Nil	Nil	3	9.0	2	12.0
1966	377	19.3	176	10.1	1	2.6	Nil	Nil	2	5.3	2	5.3
1965	414	21.7	157	9.2	6	14.3	Nil	Nil	8	19.3	7	16.9
1964	397	21.5	173	10.5	6	14.9	Nil	Nil	10	25.2	8	20.2

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.30)
 Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.10)

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following is a copy of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases supplied by the Registrar General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents.

The information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death					Male	Female
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, Etc.	...	...	...	1	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	...	...	1	—
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	2	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	...	...	...	1	8
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	3	—
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	—	3
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	—	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	...	...	...	2	—
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	5	8
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	1	—
B27	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	—	7
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	30	16
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	4	5
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	16	23
B31	Influenza	...	...	...	3	2
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	6
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	3	4
B33(2)	Asthma	...	...	...	—	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	1	—
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	—
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	—	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	...	...	...	—	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	...	...	...	2	—
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	1	2
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	5	10
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	—
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	—	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	1	1
BE48	All other Accidents	...	...	...	3	7
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL					95	116

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.
Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.
Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Bolton</i>	<i>M/c Lab.</i>
Throat Swabs:	0	0	2
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces . .	0	6	27
Milk for T.B.	0	0	8
Milk for Brucellosis	0	0	202
Milk—Heat Treated	0	0	1
Water—Bacteriological	0	1	7
Chemical	1	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	4	6

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Chest Physician and the Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1970

During 1968 there was a modification in the lists of notifiable infectious diseases, under Part III of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, as amplified by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, which became operative from 1st October, 1968.

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows:-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

The following tables show the diseases which occurred in the area during 1970, and the comparisons with previous years.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED - 1970

Disease	Cases Notified (after correction of diagnosis)									
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods - years								
		0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	38	—	5	10	19	3	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	274	13	75	77	103	4	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	11	2	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	22	—	—	—	10	1	2	9	—	—
TOTALS	346	15	83	90	135	8	5	10	—	—

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	27	20	8	14	38
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	265	142	79	41	274
Whooping Cough	13	63	—	3	11
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	6	6	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	1	26	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	8	22
TOTALS	326	237	121	66	346

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past nineteen years.

IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated at the various schools and Clinics.

During the year the following children were immunised with D.P.T.:—Triple Vaccine.
Under 5 years 316 Between 5 and 15 years 1

In addition, 476 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable. Children may be immunised either by their own family doctor or at the Clinic.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination in 1960 was extended to include all persons under 40 years of age, all expectant mothers, medical and hospital staff and their families.

DYSENTRY AND FOOD POISONING

No cases were reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

No new cases of tuberculosis were notified.

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Immuni- sation Clinic)	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. WEDNESDAYS 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth MONDAY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—MONTHLY, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Relaxation Classes	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAY 10 a.m.—12 noon. (By appointment).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon. FRIDAYS 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ophthalmic Session	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon (By appointment).
Orthopaedic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. (By appointment monthly)
Dental	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAY - all day THURSDAY 2 p.m.—4 p.m.—FORTNIGHTLY (Gas Session).
Physiotherapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY - 1.30 p.m. (fortnightly by appointment)
Speech Therapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. FRIDAY p.m. (by appointment).
Polio Vaccination	Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth. At normal clinics held weekly. Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross At normal clinics held weekly. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. At normal clinics held weekly.

Tuberculosis	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Miss. H. Longson.
Audiometric Service	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. By appointment
Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 22488.
(1) General	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444.
(2) Infectious Diseases	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 61431. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) Maternity	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 41177. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 40808. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 43411.
Out-patient Clinics:—	
General	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 26789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
Tuberculosis	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Emergencies	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 23101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwives	Mrs. Entwistle, 10 Davenham Road, Darwen. Tel. No. Darwen 73706. Miss Cook, 4 Lees Cottages, Turton. Tel. No. Turton 502.
District Nurse	Mrs. M. Oley, 53 Delph Brook Way, Egerton. Tel. No. Bolton 54488. Mrs. B. Haslam, 39 Smith Lane, Egerton. Tel. No. Bolton 54536. Mrs. T. A. Wild, 4 Brentford Avenue, Bolton.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Slaney, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Hughes, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Smith, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Hurst, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
Home Helps	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh. Tel. No. Leigh 73227.
Children's Officer	Mr. Rushton, 17/19 Parsons Lane, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 3228/9.
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY—10.30 a.m. — 12 noon; TUESDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; WEDNESDAY — Closed; THURSDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; FRIDAY 5 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.; SATURDAY Closed.
Vaccination	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Rd., Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Youth Employment Bureau	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross WEDNESDAY, p.m. FRIDAY, a.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1970.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer:

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending born in			No. of attendances of children at ages 0 to 4
		1970	1969	1965/68	
Chapeltown Road ..	52	154	159	113	2840
Walsh's Institute ..	62	185	163	150	2770
Barlow Memorial Institute	47	29	43	90	1038

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Chapeltown Road: 6 individual women
6 attendances

POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

**Immunisations/Vaccinations completed at any time prior to
31st December, 1970**

	Against Diphtheria (under 15)	Against Whooping Cough (under 5)	Against Poliomyelitis (all ages)
Turton	4,639	3,141	5,696
During 1970	316	254	327

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager, 1970

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit this annual report for the year 1970.

The year has seen several changes and departures from what has gone before, in particular in the work of refuse collection and disposal.

The incentive bonus scheme for refuse collection was introduced late in the year and the results of this system of operation are being observed with interest.

Refuse disposal has been concentrated at the Harbour Lane quarry site and extended work hours have given a far greater degree of control.

Coupled with this re-organisation there has been a drive to reduce and clear the few remaining outmoded refuse storage facilities and middens.

Bulky waste collection, continues to grow and regular collections have been maintained.

Milk sampling considerably increased during the year due to the need to examine fully the milk produced from herds of cattle subjected to milk pasteurisation orders.

With the continued population growth in Turton, the insect control section of the department has again been widely used and rodent control works have been maintained at a high level.

May I again thank Dr. Taylor for his continued help and support and also the staff and department employees for their co-operation.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their interest and assistance in the Department's work.

Yours faithfully,

IAN R. LIVERSIDGE,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and
Housing Manager.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 7,307

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Bury water mains of the Bolton Water Undertaking.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at ten premises in the district.

During the year 2 unsatisfactory samples were reported by the laboratories.

The sampling of all mains water proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year some properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained consist of:—

7,811 fresh water closets	215 pail closets
20 waste water closets	8,850 galvanised ashbins
8 dry ashpits	7 privy middens
217 cesspools and septic tanks	

A few of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are constantly being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN TURTON

	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1945	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1970
Middens	247	236	156	7
Pails (Chemical).. ..	258	296	259	215
Ashpits	1,079	1,026	105	8
Trough closets	36	36	0	0
Waste water closets ..	1,568	1,444	239	20
Ashbins	1,636	1,792	4,495	8,850
Fresh water toilets ..	2,175	2,413	4,269	7,811

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1945 December, the problem of the old insanitary toilet was a serious one as the limited amount of moneys available for conversions only allowed for the abolition of approximately 8 waste water toilets and 3 middens per year, and considerably less if Statutory Notice had to be served. In the latter case one half the costs must be paid and not a token amount. Many local authorities have had to pay these costs, but in Turton there have been over 1,517 waste water closets converted to f.w.c.'s without the service of Statutory Notices.

With regard to ashpits, all those that are left exist at farms and property situate in the very rural areas. Since 1946 over 1,050 of these ashpits have been abolished without any cost to the Council. In addition, it has considerably helped the refuse collection service both in speed of collection and less offensive methods of collection.

The middens and chemical closets (pails) present a different problem. These are situate at houses and farms where there is no main sewerage available. Compulsion to provide f.w.c.'s cannot be used, so again persuasion is the main approach. In this connection approximately 230 middens have been abolished.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1970	During 1966/70
Privy closets to fresh water closets	14	28
Privy closets to pail closets	35	48
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	7	82
Pail closets to fresh water closets	11	34
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	18	29

During the year 32 fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 329 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 5.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded slowly. The abolition of privies presents a problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1970	3,015
Number of re visits.. .. .	2,706
„ „ Inspections of Houses	621
„ „ „ „ Dairies	17
„ „ „ „ Schools	17
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice	96
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers Shops	364
„ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	211
„ „ „ „ Vermin	27
„ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories	56
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	301
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises	47
„ „ „ „ Shops	66
„ „ „ „ Caravans	32
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies	27
„ „ Visits re Foodstuffs	99
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal etc.	706
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases	61
„ „ Rooms Disinfected	9
„ „ Complaints Investigated	344
„ „ Visits re Milk Sampling	187
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement	29
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	453
„ „ Visits to Baths	171

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order, followed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

In the year the sewer systems were treated with sodium fluoracetamide poison. This was as a follow-up of the previous year's treatment. This treatment again reduced the rodent population in the sewers, and the number of surface complaints received continued to diminish.

Fluorakil poisoning has been so successful as to warrant further treatments using this direct poison as a "follow-up", to keep the sewer rodent population to a minimum.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing bait take	Estimated kill
2	Sodium Fluoracetamide	949	642	93	146
	TOTALS	949	642	93	146

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 26 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

No. of Rodent Operatives employed:—3 part-time
Action taken:—

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS:		
1. Number of properties in district	7790	153
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	74	12
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	26	4
(ii) Mice	41	6
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	36	14
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	7	4
(ii) Mice	12	3

The following shews the treatments carried out on the refuse disposal sites.
TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Warfarin	24	16
2	Warfarin	18	22
3	Zinc Phosphide	24	36
4	do.	22	18
5	do.	20	15
6	do.	30	15
7	do.	16	12
8	do.	18	16
		172	150

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 10 holes or runs made by rats.
SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

Sewer	146
Properties	29
Tips	150
Totals	325

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and low quality fuel, combined with poor mechanical stoking.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours' observation, depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes' dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

With the exception of black smoke, statutory action is difficult to enforce, as other smoke emissions have to be observed over varying periods up to eight hours, dependent on the size of the plant and the operations undertaken thereon. This means concentrating observations on one chimney over long periods of time.

Existing domestic premises are not in any smoke control area, but all new houses have to be provided with grates or stoves capable of burning smokeless fuels. It is a fact however that although this type of appliance is provided, many householders do not burn the correct type of fuel.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	10	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	67	30	4	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	2	0	0
TOTAL	85	36	4	0

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	9	—	—	—

Notices of 5 outworkers have been received during 1970 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

As in previous years the fullest co-operation was maintained between the department and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1964 and placed on local authorities the responsibility for the enforcement of conditions in offices and shops.

These conditions bring this class of premises into line with factories.

The following table shows the progress made in the inspection of these premises up to the 31st December, 1970:

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises regd. at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	0	8	6
Retail shops	7	31	27
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	0	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	0	7	7
Fuel Storage depots	0	1	0
TOTALS	7	49	41

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 79.

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 became operative during 1960. Part 1 of the Act provides a licensing system for the establishment and operation of caravan sites and Part II to strengthen the procedure for the enforcement of planning control generally. This Act controls caravans but the licensing provision of the Public Health Act, 1936 are not repealed but are made inapplicable to caravans and will deal only with tents, sheds, etc.

The model standards prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government are taken as the basis on all sites within the district both for new and existing caravan sites.

During the year the existing sites were inspected.

At the 31st December, 1970, there were 18 licensed sites in the district, licensed for a total of 33 caravans. There are 24 caravans permanently occupied in the district.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 17 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation to all the Schools in the area is satisfactory.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath at Egerton is owned by the Turton Urban District Council The baths having been presented to the Council in 1932.

The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons and is 42 feet in length and 20 feet wide and has a depth of 3 feet to 6 feet. The water is both filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is subjected to continuous filtration in a pressure filter of the vertical type. Bath water is passed from the pool via a strainer box which is removed daily for cleansing, and pumped by an electrically operated pump to the filter after the addition of alumino-ferric coagulant. The filter is washed by reversing the direction of the water flow together with breaking up of the sand bed by means of rotating rakes.

A four hour turnover period is worked and the water is heated by means of a calorifier and aerated by means of a Venturi tube device. Sterilisation is achieved by means of marginal chlorination using chlorine gas and a concentration of 0.5 parts per million of water is the operating target. Orthotolidine and pH tests are taken at frequent intervals. Alkalinity is adjusted by means of soda ash which is added prior to filtration and the pH ranges in practice between 7.4 and 7.6.

Much work has been carried out during the year to endeavour to keep the building fabric and plant in a satisfactory condition, to enable operations to continue until the new baths are built and ready for use.

The existing plant has been almost completely repaired with one exception, that being the large sectional heating boiler which serves to heat the water in the pool. The injector for the chlorine gas into the filtered water, has not always functioned correctly and new plant is awaited to rectify this matter.

The Education Authorities used the bath throughout the year.

The total attendances of all people using the Baths in a period of twelve months was 34,915. Of this total 28,756 were school children attending Educational training.

These figures are a considerable increase on the previous years attendances.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For three quarters of the year collection and disposal followed the usual pattern of working, but towards the middle of the year, work was commenced at administrative level, to prepare for the introduction of a "bonus incentive scheme" for refuse collection.

This involved the staff in considerable work, to compile a full and up to date record of the refuse storage facilities throughout the district.

The collection rounds were fully examined and altered to produce three compact schedules of work with daily work loads suitable to the size of the collection teams employed.

A fourth round was formed out of much of the out district work and this was tailored to give a suitable bonus, related to the particular work load.

On the 5th October, 1970 the bonus scheme was brought into operation, and after some initial teething troubles, settled down into a regular pattern of collection based upon a five day working week, giving a weekly collection to the entire district.

Refuse disposal during the year was carried out at the Harbour Lane, Edgworth, site where every endeavour was taken to operate a sanitary site, without nuisance to the environment, working towards a full land reclamation scheme for the area.

The modernisation of the fleet of refuse collection vehicles was completed in the year, by the purchase of a second 20 cubic yard continuous loading wagon. The department now operates two 35 and two 20 cubic yard capacity continuous loading vehicles which are fully maintained, serviced and cleaned weekly.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1970, also shown are the figures for the years 1959 and 1962 for comparisons.

	1959	1962	1970
Dry ashpits emptied	360	116	8
Privy ashpits emptied	505	138	9
Ashbins emptied	228,332	264,449	422,760
Pails emptied	15,152	13,158	8,112
Trade waste:—			
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	8 tons	12 tons	86 tons
Total refuse tipped	8,589 tons	10,978 tons	8,660 tons
Number of new bins sold	118	62	104
Litter bins emptied ..	0	3,212	1,984

Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli in the samples taken for examination.

Eight samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, all were found to be satisfactory.

BRUCELLOSIS

Of two hundred and two milk samples submitted for examination, nine showed evidence of Brucella organisms.

Two milk producers have Brucella free accredited herds.

Three local farmers producing infected milk, were subjected to Pasteurisation Orders which were in force until the herds in question were free from infection and brucella organisms found to be no longer present in the whole herd.

Six milk producing animals within the three herds were infected and were all removed from the farms.

Much of the sampling carried out was directed at the three herds of cattle each beast being sampled many times over a considerable period of time, to ensure that the regulations governing this matter were adhered to fully.

This year's result continues to show that there is an ever present need to be diligent within this aspect of the department's work.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The three licensed private slaughterhouses in the district have continued to provide the local butchers with much of their meat and edible offal.

Each animal for slaughter receives ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection and the following carcasses with all organs and offal were inspected.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheeps and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	310	0	0	1,609	0	0
Number inspected	310	0	0	1,609	0	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	0	0	304	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	21.29%	0	0	18.8%	0	0
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following meat and offal was condemned as being unfit for human consumption: 14 cwts. 2 qrs.

SWINE FEVER

There were no confirmed cases during the year.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

The amount of food requiring condemnation was 9 cwts. 30 lbs. of frozen foods, and 47 lbs. cooked and mixed raw meat.

During the year 364 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found, in the main, to be kept in conformity with Regulations. Where defects existed either verbal or written action resulted in compliance with the law.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1970.

A total of 93 samples was obtained comprising 60 milks (of which four were Channel Island milk) and 33 others as follows:-

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Orange Drink | 1 Multi Vitamin and Iron Tablets |
| 1 Apple Sauce | 1 Whisky and Lemonade |
| 1 Soluble Aspirins | 1 Crystapen V. Tablets |
| 1 Junior Asprin Tablets | 1 Phenoxyethyl Penicillin Tablets |
| 1 Picnic Ham | 2 Ice Cream |
| 1 Chicken Spread | 1 Prawn Cocktail |
| 1 Salmon Spread | 1 Russian Salad |
| 3 Butter | 1 Welsh Rarebit |
| 1 Champagne Perry | 1 Medicated Shampoo |
| 1 Cream Sherry | 1 Analgesic Tablets |
| 1 Milk Condensed, Skimmed, Sweetened | 1 Lemon and Barley Water |
| 1 Shredded Beef Suet | 1 Lime Juice Cordial |
| 1 Blackburrant Pie Filling, canned | 1 Soft Margarine |
| 1 Sausage Rolls | 2 Low Calorie Bread |
| 1 Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil B.P.C. | |

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 19·2%.	Formal sample obtained.
Formal Milk	Contained Fat 3·10 Solids-not-fat 6·97 <hr/> Water 89·93 <hr/> 100·000 therefore 18·5% extraneous water.	Prosecution Absolute discharge Costs £8.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0·1 % extraneous water.	Producer informed.
Butter	Contained a superficial culture of a dark slow growing mould of the family Dematiaceae which was not specifically identified. The mould had not appreci- ably affected the substance of the butter.	Complainant informed and remaining stock inspected.
Formal Milk	Contained 0·06 I.U. penicillin per cm3.	Dairy cautioned.

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION	<i>No.</i>
General grocers and provision dealers	59
Greengrocers and fruiterers	10
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops	33
Bakers and/or Confectioners	39
Fried fish shops	5
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	26
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, etc.	38
Others	19
No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—	
Cooked meats	17
Ice cream	26

Food Poisoning

There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have continued.

The ever-increasing costs of repairs have tended to complicate and delay essential repairs, but in the majority of cases informal action has produced the necessary co-operation without recourse to Statutory action.

The tables below give particulars of the number of dwellings in the district as at 1970:

Number houses of all classes	7,629
„ „ Council bungalows	27
„ „ „ flats	56
„ „ private dwellings erected	329
„ „ „ flats erected	0

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	493
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	542
2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	327

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	94
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3. Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a) By owners... ..	12
(b) By local authority in default of owner	0

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure	10
(3) Unfit houses closed	2

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958—Discretionary Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals	44
(b) By the local authority	0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	44
---	----

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals	22
(b) Of the local authority	0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	22
---	----

(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided	0
---	---

(c) Work completed	15
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The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, Section 43, continued to be administered during the year and 6 private properties were made fit by the owners, after loans had been advanced by the Council.

Under this Act, money was loaned in suitable cases for the repair, improvement alterations, acquisition, and the conversion of buildings into houses. Grants towards the cost of approved modernisation schemes for old properties were also made during the year.

Standard Grants—Action during year:—

										No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to:										
(a) Full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(b) Reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Total applications approved by local authority to:										
(a) Full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Work completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Since the inception of the Grant scheme in 1954, 601 cases of Discretionary Grants have been accepted and 280 cases of Standard Grants have been approved since 1959. Of these 673 have been completed.

The general effect of this is that owner/occupier houses are being maintained and improved, but the majority of the tenanted properties are not being improved by these schemes.

These schemes do tend to raise the standard of the houses in the area, and to a degree help to preserve the character of the district by keeping the stone built properties.

There are, however, a considerable number of properties where application could be made for grant aid, even if it meant only the installation of a wash basin or fresh water closet.

Common Lodging Houses - There are no common lodging houses in the district.

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and the appropriate treatments recommended.

With the growing number of houses in the district this Council service is being called upon far more frequently to examine and identify many types of insects, and eradicate them.

DISINFESTATION

Eight houses found to be infested by cockroaches were treated during the year. These insects continue to be quite numerous in older terraced houses. Modernisations however, such as new fire ranges and new impervious floorings on top of flags is helping to reduce the number of infestations.

Disinfestation when carried out for bed bugs and fleas is by spraying with insecticides having a D.D.T. residual and a pybuthrin base for cockroaches and similar insects.

Six premises were found to be infested with bed bugs or fleas during the year.

14 wasps nests were eradicated during the summer months in various parts of the district.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) The reduction of the number of private water supplies and the purification and protection of the remainder.
- (2) Clearance of the completely unfit houses.
- (3) Making fit and bringing up to standard of partially unfit houses by wiser use of the grants schemes.
- (4) The operation of a Smoke Control programme in the built up areas of the district.

